## WASHINGTON: MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 4, 1851.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

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PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE:

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth mouth 15th, 1850. Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Recident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned. Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has hed many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

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Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes. purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hun

In the rear of the institute, at the distance of the hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

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weil as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

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who know Mr. Z. C. Ryon this would be sufficient; but all tanners in the city and country, who have used it, have pranted us this privilege. If it were necessary we could fill a newspaper with testimonials; but where all who use are pleased we deem it uncalled for.

The Tanners' Blacking is put up in kegs containing six gallons, ready for use, and will be sent to any point on the canal, radiroad, or river, at fifty cents per gallen.

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Goods, of the best makes and styles, suitable for the spring

## AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

[Correspondence of the American Telegraph.]

Capon Springs.

Hot Day in Washington—Departure in the Cars—Storm—Journey to Harper's Ferry—Rest on the Sabbath—The Town, Armory, 3c.

—Journey to the Springs—The Waters, the Pastimes, the Comfort, and the Company. To the Editors of the American Telegraph.

Caron Springs, August 2, 1851. GENTLEMEN: We left Washington for this lace, in the cars for Baltimore, on the 25th ultimo, when the thermometer had run up to train was in motion, the air seemed as the breath from a furnace, and when at rest we were almost overcome with the heat; but just as we entered Mount Clare Depot, a threatening storm began to display the most brilliant light-ning I ever beheld; the dashing storm that

soon followed, nearly deluging the city, refreshing the air greatly, my flagging spirits bracing up under its influence.

Next morning at eight o'clock, on our way for Harper's Ferry, near Sykesville, we come upon some twenty or more small mountains, in an area of about three miles. During the transit of the train of cars through the valley of these hills, I stood upon the platform of our car, watching the locomotive, and the serpentine form of our very long train, as it threaded its way in obedience to the will of the iron horse, that was dodging right and left to avoid a direct contact with these hills; now winding its way round to the right, in the next moment shearing off to the left and entirely biding itself from our view; and so on, round and about, right and eft, until we shot off in a straight line, leaving these mounds in our rear. It was to me the most fearful and exciting five minutes of my life; for I had, when a boy at school, some experience in a train of thirty or more boys run-ning hand-in-hand, when suddenly the leader turns short round, that motion gives a slight shock to his next neighbor, which increases as it runs out to the end of the train of boys, where, the poor little fellow having nothing check him, is thrown out into the air from the train, like the threads from a coach-whip when it is cracked; and I expected to see the last car thrown off in this way from the same cause. At one o'clock we arrived at Harper's Ferry, where we remained until the next day-the wise Virginians, in their legislative councils, having determined that there shall be no public traveling in her borders on the Sabbath day;

and I must say that the majesty of the scener

on every hand here is in every way calculated to bring men to pause, before they transgress that law of the Decalogue which declares, "Thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day," and all others of the ten commandments also. I will not attempt to describe what wonder of nature and art I saw at Harper's Ferry. That has been often done by abler pens. I will only remark what struck my mind very for-cibly: that there are here two great antagonistical principles at work, the one build-ing up the place, and the other pulling it down their great water-power and their great rumpower! Their grave-yards tell a dismal story of rum's doings here! But by the late movements of the temperance army—aided by the wholesome regulation and restraint of Major Symington, who dismisses every drinking man out of his force of five hundred hands employed at this time in the United States Armory here for the manufacture of rifles and muskets-it is admitted that rum is surrendering. From the neat little houses going up around the hills here, belonging to the mechanics in the Armory, we may infer the proof. Major Symington is formed, of this present month. He has been stationed at Harper's Ferry for about ten years. It is to be hoped that his successor [ Huger, the person on the trial of Talcott whom the President handled so severely] will keep up this regulation. There is a very general regret at Harper's Ferry that the Major is to leave this

On Monday, at twelve o'clock, we were again Bedford Springs, where they left 400 visiters. Between Harper's Ferry and Winchester there is a most beautiful country, interspersed with some splendid farms. Their corn looked finely indeed, which surprised us, considering the dryness of the season. And as we dwelt upon these immense fields of this great staple of our country, standing erect in the fields like so many soldiers in green, with spreading tassels we regretted that this provision should be prostituted to the Still, to produce a monster to curse and kill those whom it was sent to bless and

Arriving at Winchester, we took dinner, and off over the mountains to the Springs, twentythree miles distant, in coaches fine teams, excellent coaches, and careful drivers. With these we reached the Springs at about eleven o'clock at night, hands in our pockets, as though it were November! We went to bed, morning we sallied forth to take a look around, rather surprised at appearances. The buildings were more extensive than we had expected, and much grander. We learned that seven hundred persons were here. We went to breakfast at half-past eight oclock, and from the thinness at the table we thought seven hundred breakfast!

Of the water we cannot say much. It is tasteess, plain, simple water to my palate; and from my experience and observation, its very great qualities are hard to find out. But it is iniversally admitted, all round, that this water is great. Go to the Springs with half a dozen friends, taste, shake your head, look wise, declare it excellent, and then drink six tumblers; to bring a horse affected with the bots, they will show you what it can do.

your feet, it is so very bracing and pure. I run foot-races in the mountains before break- acclamation. fast; then ten-pins till eleven, when we go out on the mountain road to meet the coaches, and as yourselves.

We have to-day eight hundred persons here,

We have to-day eight hundred persons here, and they are still coming—composed principally of Baltimoreans, Washingtonians, and people from the surrounding country.

Capon Springs have many attractions. The mountain air is first; the accommodations are ample for one thousand; the table is very good indeed. The mountain mutton is the sweetest morsel that was ever rolled over your tongue: morsel that was ever rolled over your tongue; the servants are polite, and, with a little more of our friend Kirkwood's drilling, will be all

right.

We learn that the President and one of his way Cabinet will be along here soon, and this may account for the quantity and quality of the visiters. We have at least twenty classes, running through all shades, from the negro to the F. F. V. Of all places in this wide world, these summer resorts are the last places to which to bring the starch! Every thing should be free and easy, and as social as circumstances will admit of. But what is most strange in this particular is, that where you see the stiffness standing prominently out and around, by a closer in-spection you will find the fabric of the coarser texture!

In my next I will give you the ball-room view, the dancing, drinking, card-playing, &c.,

[Communicated.] "England our Mother Country—Let us nover forget her."

To the Editors of the American Telegraph. GENTLEMEN: Such was the sentiment drunk on board "the Golden Gate" on her late pleasure trip from Annapolis to New York. Let it be added, it was "drunk by acclamation." Mr. Aspinwall, the wealthy owner of the boat, was

its author. In the company who drank this toast, (leav ing out the ladies, who have a right to be tories whenever they please,) were the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, Mr. Meredith, of Baltimore, Mr. Edward Curtis, of New York, the Hon. N. K. Hall, Postmaster General, Commodore Perry, Dr. Wainwright, Hon. Henry C. Heartt, and others whose names are not given.
At the time chosen for this display of humble

loyalty to the "mother country," our citizens, who have been trapanned into a visit to the World's Fair, are meeting with all kinds of insults and humiliation in London. The citizens of the southern States, whom Daniel O'Connell said were unworthy to touch the hand of a gentleman, (meaning himself,) are publicly assailed in the press, proscribed from the hospitalities of the city, and caricatured along with their yankee brethren, in every imaginable form, from the London Times to Punch. At the late Mayor's feast, where representatives from the whole world "and the rest of mankind" were present, no American was permitted to con-taminate the atmosphere of European, Asiatic, and African gentility there assembled. The whole current of public feeling in Great Britain towards this country, as evidenced in every possible way, is an exhibition of concentrated envy, jealousy and malice. In the meanwhile let us not shut our eyes to the alarming fact that her undermining movements in central America to obstruct every project of this na-tion, either for the benefit of the central American States or our own, are unceasing and active. In addition, if any thing more is needed to rouse the public attention, every energy of her intrigue is put forth to sever this Union. Whilst the activity of northern agitators is kept alive by the visits of their black and white agents to London, where they receive (what is denied to Southerners) the attentive hospitality of Lon-don, a member of Parliament is sent to our own shores to act in proper person here to stir the flames of civil discord.

The letter of Mr. Duncan, a commissioner to leave this post on the 5th, I think I was in- from Virginia, gives the last touch to the actions of that government. He says it is well known that England has offered to aid South Carolina, should she secede from the Union.

In the face of these continued, systematic, and atrocious insults and injuries, a company of Americans, of which the Secretary of State is chairman, and the Postmaster General is the mover of resolutions, unite "by acclamation" to drink, in the presence of a slip of British off for Winchester, thirty-two miles further on, aristocracy, the degrading, humiliating senti-accompanied by a party of friends, who had come down on the Cumberland train from the never forget her."

That Daniel Webster should unite in the sentiment, will be a surprise to no one who recol lects his visit to London in 1840, his letter from London withdrawing from the Presidential canvass and throwing his weight into Gen. Harrison's scale, his subsequent appointment as Secretary of State, the immediate mission of Lord Ashburton, and the surrender of our northeastern boundary to England. He is so above, like so many open extending hands, as totally English in his feelings and sympathies, though in token that they were for all mankind, that he could well preside at a meeting which would go one step farther, and drink, in pure brandy, "Her majesty Queen Victoria!"
That Mr. Hall, the Free-soil associate of

the Free-soil president, should unite in it, is disgraceful end ough, but unfortunately he has too many Northern fanatics to unite with him in any sentiment which is degrading to a hightoned American feeling.

Dr. Wainwright, it appears, is a D. D. He belongs to a class who should deserve public respect, and always have it when they deserve and called for more blankets. Early in the it by their conduct. Too many of his cloth have been the enemies of freedom in this coun-Theodore Parker tribe of the present day, he is a thorn in the side of freedom. If he is of the noble class of the Boardmans, Lords, Harts, and others, who have thrown the weight of an over estimate; but at dinner every plate character of consistent Christians into the scale had a representative; they were not up for of their country, then I will only say to him, he was "wrong shipped" on board the Golden Gate, and should hereafter choose his company better.

One name in that company stirred up patriotic recollections of the highest character. It was the name of the immortal hero of Lake Erie-a name which filled the trump of fame in 1813 with the loudest blast, when he tore from the masts of a British fleet the bloody standard and then back to the house and talk about the of St. George, and run up the stars and stripes water, and they will look grave, and tell you of the American Union in their stead; who thus opened the path to victory to the veteran Governor of Kentucky, who, prompt as the plank which he has trodden upon, and against But the mountain air will almost lift you from lightning, seized the opportunity, and pursued and captured, or slew, the assassins of the have not had a dull feeling since I have been River Raisin and Fort Meigs. I am sure he here. I go to bed at twelve to rise at five, and would not have received such a sentiment with

And no one in that company could be foundnot even a female voice-to whisper its disapget the Washington Telegraph, Baltimore Sun, proval of that toast. There are some recollections of "Our Mother," which they, at least, &c. We are all on the qui vive about the tions of "Our Mother," which they, at least, "Union Whige." Mr. Cubans; for we toe are for the patriots as well should never forget. Wherever the army of self a "Union man." England set foot on our shores, during the War | Rhett. The New York Tribune and the Wash-

of 1812, and they had time and opportunity, wo man became the victim of remorseless cruelty In the West, they fell with their infants, be neath the tomahawk of the allies of England, warring under her flag. At Havre-de-Grace and Hampton a worse fate befell them; for, to the sensitive and the virtuous, death is preferable to dishonor! At New Orleans, "Beauty and Booty"—the usual watch-word of our good old "Mother's" sons across the water—was sternly met by "Victory or Death" of the dauntless Jackson and his citizen soldiers; and on that ensanguined field were avenged a thousand wrongs; among those wrongs none rankled more deeply than the outrages perpetrated upon the female sex.

There are recollections connected with the "mother country" which I trust will never be forgotten; but they are things that do not re-main in the memories of such as composed that company of the elite who dined and wined on board the Golden Gate. But the people of this country have better memories. To them I leave the making out and preservation of a catalogue of reminiscences, which will rise up in awful array, should these nations ever meet again in mortal conflict.

"Aristides," &c.

MESSES. EDITORS: Time has not hitherto permitted me the opportunity of giving attention to the communication of "Aristides," of the 31st ult., although but little has been required at my hands from him. In other words, his concessions were so full that, but for one or two remarks, I should not have thought the further pursuit of the subject necessary. But "Aristides" has either forgotten a few things contained in his first communication, as well as some facts now matters of the political history of the country, or else he has inclined to "dodge" some-

This correspondent avers, in his last article, that "there need be no controversy between me (him) and 'Michigan' (myself) relative to what Messrs. Cass and Buel did, or did not" do in favor of the retention of "Mr. Indian Agent Sprague, the Abolitionist, in office" in the State of Michigan. It may be so, now that "Aristides" has acknowledged that Mr. Buel has never written letters to the Secretary of the Interior for such retention, and by implication retreats from his former assertion that Gen.

lass has never done either. But his first charge that both these gentlemen had written such letters, was the gist of the controversy. And when he says that "Michigan should recollect that in the first place I (he) used the statement that those gentlemen had interested themselves to keep Mr. Sprague in office, as coming from Mr. Secretary Stuart's defenders, and ridiculed the poor excuse thus cited for Mr. Secretary Stuart's conduct, in retaining such an Abolitionist in office"—I say when "Aristides" affirms this, I beg him to lect" that in his first article charging Gen. Cass and Mr. Buel with writing letters for the restoration of Mr. Sprague in office, he did not utter a word as to what Mr. Secretary Stuart's defenders were doing with the alleged letters of these two gentlemen. Not a word. He made the assertion by interrogation, and then went on to give the reason why Gen. Cass and Mr. Buel had written those alleged letters, in order to "divide and distract the Whig party of Michigan.'

"Aristides" conceives still his "strictures upon Mr. Buel's letter to have been legitimate." I cannot conceive how, unless he imagines that Generel Cass has placed his reputation in Mr. Buel's keeping—where I confess it would be safe; a thing which, I am sure, "Aristides" does not believe, if he knows as nuch about Gen. Cass's way of "doing politi cal things" as he would have the public believe. I know of but one man here of high standing in the political scale of this country, who has ever allowed himself to be thus "caged"-deputing his thoughts, actions, and keeping to others. I will not now mention his name; if "Aristides" will revert back to the year 1840. when a certain Whig General of Ohio was a candidate for the Presidency, he will know to whom I refer. I doubt not General Cass does not desire any person to deny, defend, or affirm his conduct, who lives so near him that it would be as much trouble for them to do so as it would be to him. Mr. Buel, then, as I remarked in my former article, spoke for himself. himself only; further, as he correctly conceived, he had no legitimate right to speak. No obligation, at all events, rested upon him to do so. And his denial of the allegation, so far as he was concerned, I suspect is all that the public" have asked at his hands. "Candor," on the part of the public, and of "Aristides," should have asked nothing more.

As to what General Cass's course was in relation to the various appointments of the President requiring the confirmation of the Senate. him to have acted upon the purest and most patriotic grounds. The Compromise question was, during both sessions of the last Congress, as "Aristides" well knows, the great question at issue. The President was hemmed n by armies on both hands-by the fire-eaters of the South on the one side, and by the Seward faction of the North on the other-all opposed to the Compromise measures. Between these two extremes existed the patriotic conservators of the nations, who, for the sake of the Union and its peace, became, for the time, divested of try, from 1808 to the present day. If he is of party feeling, and who opposed any embarrass-the Osgood and Parrish tribe of 1812, or of the ment of the Administration in the performance of its functions: hence this conservative and intermediate body of men, Democrats and Whigs, among the former of whom, and most prominent, too, stood Gen. Cass, who voted for the confirmation of the nominees of the President for the various offices, among whom were those mentioned by "Aristides" in his last communication. It was the patriotic desire to prevent embarrassment to the Executive head of the Government in those dangerous times, which prompted many of the votes confirming nominations made to the Senate, and for these noble motives no lash of censure should be held over men who thus, like true lovers of the Union, sacrificed party and personal feeling to

I should have thought that "Aristides" would have forborne to venture upon the slippery which I warned him in my article of the 30th. But forgetting that "to be forewarned is to be forearmed," he confidently steps upon it, and pronounces the two Whig members of Congress elect from Michigan " Union Whigs." If I had time, I should like to discuss with "Aristides' the question of the title of these two Whigs elect in Michigan to the noble cognomen of Mr. Seward pronounces him-

Union Whigs."